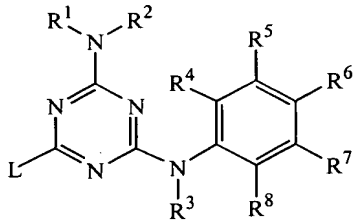
Claims.

1. A compound of formula



(I')

a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen; hydroxy; amino; C_{1-6}alkyl; C_{1-6}alkyloxy; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; Ar^1; mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino; mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl; dihydro-2(3*H*)-furanone; C_{1-6}alkyl substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from amino, imino, aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, hydroxy, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyloxy, carboxyl, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, C_{1-6}alkyloxy-carbonyl and thienyl; or

R^1 and R^2 taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-4}alkylidene;

R^3 is hydrogen, Ar^1, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyl substituted with C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; and

R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl or trihalomethyloxy ;

L is C_{1-10}alkyl; C_{3-10}alkenyl; C_{3-10}alkynyl; C_{3-7}cycloalkyl; or

L is C_{1-10}alkyl substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from C_{3-7}cycloalkyl; indolyl or indolyl substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkyl-carbonyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalo-methyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; and,

Ar^1 is phenyl, or phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

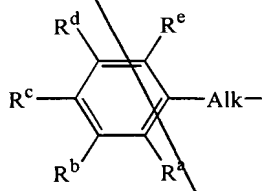
with the proviso that the following compounds

Co. No.	Alk	R^1/R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^7	R^8
a	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	CH_3	H	H	H	H
b	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	H	H	NO_2	H	H
c	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	C_6H_5	H	H	H	H	H
d	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	NO_2	H	CH_3	H	H
e	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	H	H	NH_2	H	H
f	4-(2-methylpropyl)phenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	CF_3	H	H	H
g	1-(4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	H	H	Cl	H	H
h	4-(2-methylpropyl)phenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H
i	3,4-dimethoxyphenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H
j	2,3-dimethoxyphenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H
k	3,4-diethoxyphenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H
l	2-(3,5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H
m	2-(3,5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-phenyl)ethyl	H/H	H	H	t-Bu	OH	t-Bu	H
n	phenylmethyl	H/H	H	CH_3	H	H	H	H
o	phenylmethyl	H/H	H	H	H	H	H	H

are not included.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, Ar^1 or mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl; or R^1 and R^2 taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl or morpholinyl; R^3 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl or Ar^1; and Ar^1 is phenyl, or phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl; and

L is a radical of formula



wherein Alk is C_{1-6}alkanediyl;

R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d, R^e, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl or trihalomethyloxy; or

R^a and R^b taken together may form a bivalent radical of formula

-CH=CH-NR^9- (a-1),

-NR^9-CH=CH- (a-2),

wherein R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein L is C_{3-10}alkenyl or C_{1-2}alkyl substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from C_{3-7}cycloalkyl; indolyl or indolyl substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl.

4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein L is 2,6-dichlorophenylmethyl.

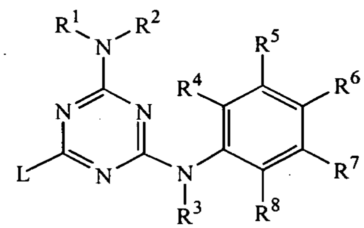
5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R^6 is halo, cyano or aminocarbonyl.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein NR^1R^2 is other than amino.

7. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile; 4-[[4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-6-(hydroxyamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 for use as a medicine.

9. The use of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen; hydroxy; amino; C_{1-6}alkyl; C_{1-6}alkyloxy; C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; Ar^1; mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino; mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl; dihydro-2(3*H*)-furanone; C_{1-6}alkyl substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from amino, imino, aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, hydroxy, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyloxy, carboxyl, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl and thienyl; or

R^1 and R^2 taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-4}alkylidene;

R^3 is hydrogen, Ar^1, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyl substituted with C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; and

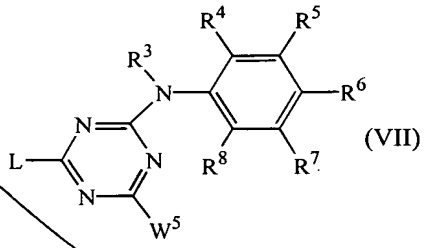
R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl or trihalomethyloxy ;

L is C_{1-10}alkyl; C_{3-10}alkenyl; C_{3-10}alkynyl; C_{3-7}cycloalkyl; or

L is C_{1-10}alkyl substituted with one or two substituents independently selected from C_{3-7}cycloalkyl; indolyl or indolyl substituted with one, two, three or four substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl; and,

Ar^1 is phenyl, or phenyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl; for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.

10. A compound of formula



(VII)

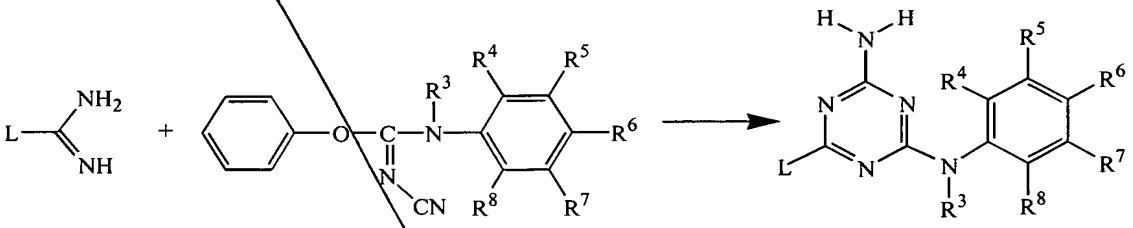
wherein W^5 is a suitable leaving group and L, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are defined as in claim 1.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7.

12. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 10 characterized in that a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 is intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, characterized by

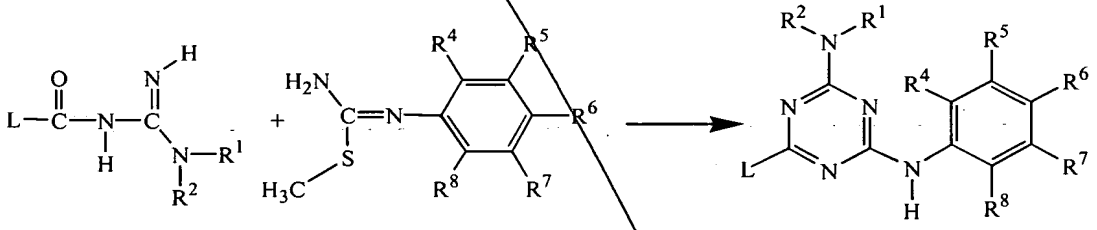
a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an intermediate of formula (III)



(II) (III) (I-a)

wherein R^3 to R^8 and L are as defined in claim 1, in a reaction-inert solvent thus forming a compound of formula (I-a);

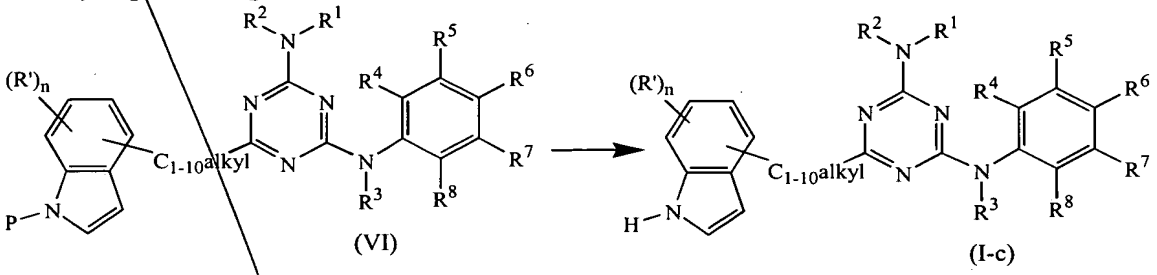
b) reacting an intermediate of formula (IV) with an intermediate of formula (V)



(IV) (V) (I-b)

wherein R^1, R^2 , R^4 to R^5 and L are as defined in claim 1, in a reaction-inert solvent thus forming a compound of formula (I-b);

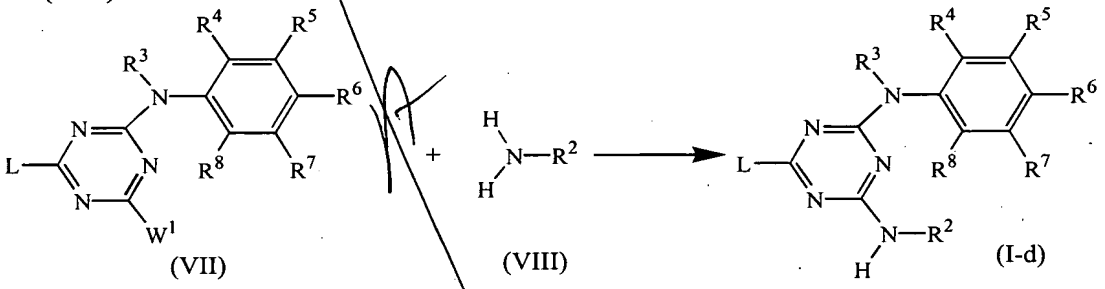
c) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VI)



(VI) (I-c)

wherein n is 1 to 4 and each R' is independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl, trihalomethyloxy, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, according to art-known deprotection techniques thus forming a compound of formula (I-c);

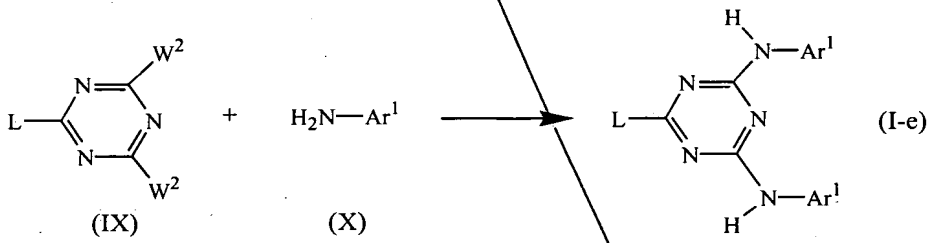
d) reacting an intermediate of formula (VII) with an amino derivative of formula (VIII)



(VII) (VIII) (I-d)

wherein W^1 is a suitable leaving group and R^2 to R^8 are defined as in claim 1, in a reaction inert and in the presence of a suitable base, and in case R^2 contains a protected hydroxy moiety, by subsequently removing the protective group according to art-known methodologies, thus forming a compound of formula (I-d);

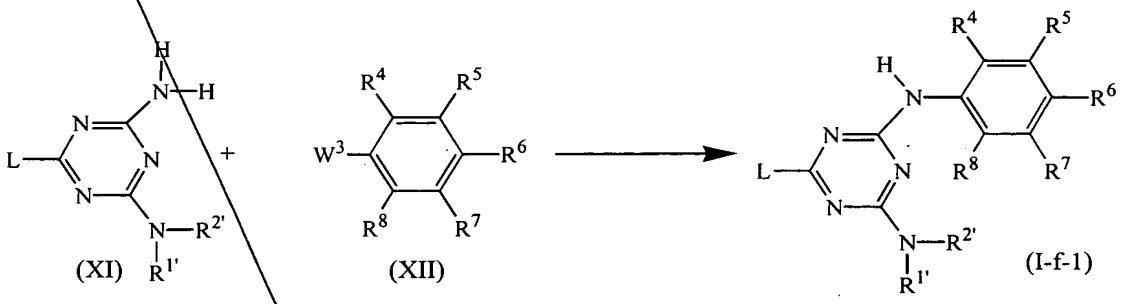
e) reacting an intermediate of formula (IX) with an intermediate of formula (X)



(IX) (X) (I-e)

wherein W^2 is a suitable leaving group and Ar^1 and L are as defined in claim 1, in a reaction inert solvent thus forming a compound of formula (I-e);

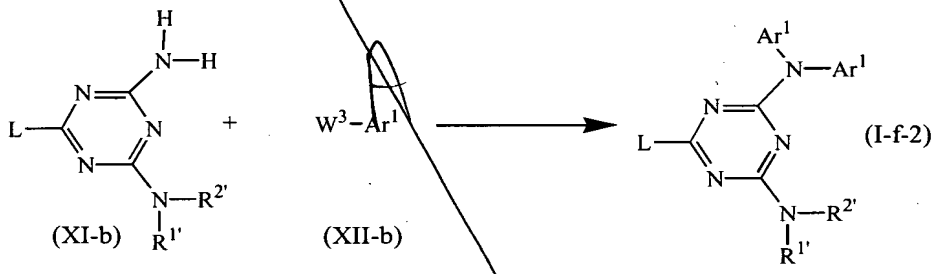
f) reacting an intermediate of formula (XI) with an intermediate of formula (XII)



(XI) (XII) (I-f-1)

wherein W^3 is a suitable leaving group, R^4 to R^7 are as defined in claim 1 and $R^{1'}$ and $R^{2'}$ are the same as R^1 and R^2 as defined in claim 1 but are other than hydrogen, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a suitable base; thus forming a compound of formula (I-f-1);

g) reacting an intermediate of formula (XI-b) with an intermediate of formula (XII-b)



(XI-b) (XII-b) (I-f-2)

wherein W^3 is a suitable leaving group, Ar^1 is as defined in claim 1 and $R^{1'}$ and $R^{2'}$ are the same as R^1 and R^2 as defined in claim 1 but are other than hydrogen, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a suitable base; thus forming a compound of formula (I-f-2);

or, if desired, converting compounds of formula (I') into each other following art-known transformation reactions; and further, if desired, converting the compounds of formula (I), into an acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

Sub AS

14. The combination of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 9 and another antiretroviral compound.

15. A combination as claimed in claim 14 for use as a medicine.

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16. A product containing (a) a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 9, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients (a) a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 9, and (b) another antiretroviral compound.

add A7